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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/354,080	07/15/1999	MASSIMO BALESTRI	21197	4578

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EXAMINER

KLIMACH, PAULA W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2135

DATE MAILED: 01/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/354,080

Applicant(s)

BALESTRI ET AL.

Examiner

Paula W. Klimach

Art Unit

2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/25/05 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10/25/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive because of following reasons.

Applicant argued that the Wasilewski teaches a conditional access system wherein all the service provider use the same encryption/decryption algorithm and different keys stored in the smart card. However, it is brought to the applicants attention that in the combination of Wasilewski and Jardin, Jardin would provide the plurality of algorithms (column 4 lines 19-33)

The applicant argues further that the combination of Wasilewski and Jardin if the servers of Wasilewski are modified to select an algorithm in a pool of algorithms and to download the selected algorithm to the user unit this algorithm would not be specific to the provider since it would be randomly selected in accordance with the teachings of Jardin. This is not found persuasive because as disclosed by the applicant the application discloses the server randomly selecting the algorithm and as a result the algorithm will be an algorithm specific of the provider.

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The algorithm is specific to the server (provider) since it is the server that selects the algorithm (column 4 lines 27-33). Furthermore since the algorithm is randomly selected the servers in the combination of Wasilewski and Jardin would each end up with different algorithms for their clients.

The examiner asserts that Wasilewski and Jardin do teach or suggest the subject matter broadly recited in independent Claims 1 and 8. Dependent Claims 2-7 and 9-15 are also rejected at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claims and by other reason set forth in this office action. Accordingly, rejections for claims 1-15 are respectfully maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. **Claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-10, and 12-13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wasilewski et al (6,157,719) in view of Jardin (6,671,810).

In reference to claims 1 and 8, Wasilewski discloses a method for the controlled delivery of digital services to a user, wherein said services are identified by respective stream of encoded digital data emitted by said plurality providers (column 4 lines 20-23) and the user is provided with a receiver to receive said digital data streams from said plurality providers (Fig. 1), the receiver being selectively enabled to make use of determined services of a given provider

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(column 4 lines 41-50). The system includes a single removable user unit to be associated to said receiver for enabling the use of respective determined services of the provider (Fig.12 in combination with column 21 lines 15-27). An identifying code is incorporated into the digital data stream for the user to enabled to receive said determined services (column 4 line 64 to column 5 line 13). The single removable user unit is associated to a processing function capable of security functions by exploiting said identifying code to enable the receiver of the user to make use of said determined services (column 5 lines 23-27).

Wasilewski does not expressly disclose incorporating into a digital data streams respective enabling algorithms to be selectively loaded into the smart card.

Jardin discloses downloading algorithms to a client application. The algorithm is used for secure communication. The server selects the provider specific algorithm from a pool of algorithms (column 4 line 40 to column 5 line 42).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the servers of Wasilewski to download the algorithm as is downloaded to the smart card of Jardin to the application where the application would be the smart card as disclosed by Wasilewski. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would result in a system with almost an infinite number of security algorithms, which would make that system more secure (Jardin column 1 lines 47-59). The client would not require the specific knowledge of a particular algorithm (Jardin column 2 lines 11-15).

In reference to claims 2 and 9 wherein the single removable user unit is configured as a movable processing support uniquely assigned to the user (column 21 lines 11-14).

In reference to claims 3 and 10, wherein the single removable user unit configured as a smart card (column 21 lines 11-14).

In reference to claims 6 and 13 wherein the enabling algorithm is incorporated into a stream of private data within said data streams (Jardin column 3 lines 63-67).

In reference to claims 5 and 12, Wasilewski teaches of a system for conditional access where the service provider sends data streams in MPEG format, column 18, lines 32-35. The receiver extracts the EMM message from the data stream, column 5 lines 9-13, where it stores the information from the EMM, therefore must extract the information. It uses a control word that includes authorization information from the EMM, therefore it interprets the identification code contained in the EMM message, column 4 lines 52-58. Wasilewski teaches of an algorithm that generates the control word, which is used to decrypt the information, if the subscriber is entitled to watch the program, thus an enabling algorithm that is on the basis of the authentication information (identification code). Wasilewski teaches a smart card and therefore a removable algorithm

2. **Claims 7 and 14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wasilewski and Jardin as applied to claims 3 and 13 above, and further in view of Spies (6, 055, 314).

Wasilewski and Jardin do not expressly teach the processor transmitting information about the delivery of the service itself.

The system described by Spies can be activated by the user unit to transmit information about the confirmation of the purchase request, thus about the delivery of the service.

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At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to send information about the purchase as in Spies in the system of Wasilewski. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would enable the system to carry out error checking and correct information that was not received correctly.

3. **Claims 4 and 11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wasilewski and Jardin as applied to claims 1 and 8 above, and further in view of Jones et al (5, 623, 637).

Wasilewski and Jardin do not expressly disclose a system with a trusted middleware function in the reception means and a trusted middleware function in the dynamic part.

Jones discloses an embodiment of a system where trusted software carries out an authentication algorithm on the IC card (smart card) as well as on the host, column 8 line 13-34.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have a trusted middleware function in the static part (the host in the Jones system) and have a middleware in that dynamic part (the smart card). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the removable card allows data stored on the card to be made immediately available to the connected host computer, Jones column 2 lines 23-29.

4. **Claim 15** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wasilewski and Jardin as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Kaplan et al (6,141,339).

Wasilewski and Jardin do not teach the use of Java cards.

Kaplan teaches of Java cards used to receive applets from service nodes, column 5 lines 59-61. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Java cards for the user unit. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because Java applets provide the intelligence to support features, Kaplan column 5 lines 61-65.

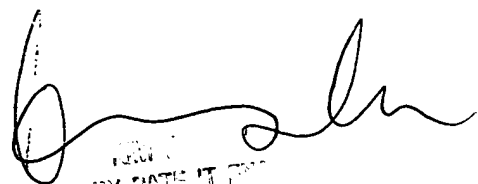
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paula W. Klimach whose telephone number is (571) 272-3854. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Thr 9:30 a.m to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PWK
Friday, December 30, 2005



PAULA W. KLIMACH
EXAMINER